THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
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Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
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Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¼ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*,6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.*2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N.,21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*,24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 18. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. SATRUDAY, JULY 12, 1856. No. 67.

Kght, K. N.,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*,23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase.
ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODELL.
April 22, 1856. 45—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HIL L boro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., r cently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., ap ply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28 ,1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat.* It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders o this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—swtlstMJ.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swtm.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren , Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam own; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil ington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.

This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite,

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1856.

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of our National Anniversary, held last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered to W. W. Holden, Esq., for his very able and patriotic Oration on the Fourth of July.

Resolved, That in view of the generally expressed wish of our fellow-citizens, we respectfully request the publication of the same.

P. F. PESCUD,
L. S. PERRY,
W. L. POMEROY,
EDWARD CANTWELL,
JAS. J. IREDELL,
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE,
ISAAC PROCTOR,
W. J. BROWN,
H. C. SMITH,
P. P. WILLIAMS,
J. W. HOWARD,
J. M. PERKINSON,
JNO. NICHOLS,
A. D. TUMBRO,
JNO. SPELMAN,
Committee.

RALEIGH, July 10, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of yesterday has been received. I feel grateful for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to notice my address; and in compliance with your wish, I herewith place the address in your hands, to be disposed of as you may think proper.

With much respect,
Very truly yours,
W. W. HOLDEN.

To Messrs. P. F. PESCUD, and others, Committee.

ORATION:

By W. W. HOLDEN, *delivered in the City of Raleigh, July* 4, 1856.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The return of this anniversary, with the memories it brings along with it, may well excite the noblest and best emotions of our hearts. Eighty years is a brief period in the existence of a nation; yet during that time the Republic has advanced to a height of power, grandeur, and renown never before reached by any people. When this declaration which you have just heard, was made, the States making it were comparatively feeble, with no certain nor adequate revenues—with no navy—with a small and ill-furnished army; and with little, indeed, but their own strong wills and the righteousness of their cause. But Providence smiled upon their exertions, and His word went forth in their behalf, for them and for us. The stern resolve to be free, formed and recorded in uncertainty and gloom, was established in the full blaze of the crowning victories of King's Mountain and Yorktown; and the masses of mankind saw it, and were glad.

And now what a spectacle is before us! The Republic now stretches from north to south through twenty-four degrees of latitude, and stands, east and west, with a vast breadth across the entire continent. Its hand is upon both oceans. Its area, thus bounded, is capable of sustaining in comfort and abundance four hundred millions of human beings; its revenues are ample, and its resources almost inexhaustible; its flag, radiant with the light of many victories, is every where respected; and its form of government is the result of such principles, and so wisely adjusted, as to give promise, if we are only true to ourselves, of indefinite expansion and duration.

On this blessed morning, from four millions of dwellings—from the uttermost headlands of Maine, to where the sun gilded with his rising beams the banks of the Rio del Norte and the golden shores of California, acclamations and offerings of gratitude have ascended, mingling with the roar of artillery, the sound of many waters, the hoarse notes of the drum, and the many-voiced instruments of martial music. These acclamations and these offerings of gratitude are the same in all these regions. They thrill the air beside the great lakes, and above the boundaries of the two great oceans, and along the courses of the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and the Sacramento. They are heard amid the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, as the eagle, the proud emblem of all these liberties, sweeps by, with his wing of lightning and his eye of fire. They are uttered above the battle-fields of Lexington, and Brandywine, and Guilford Court-House, and Eutaw, where the fame of our forefathers was made immortal by almost superhuman courage, and by baptisms of blood gushing like water, in defence of their rights and ours. And far out upon the seas, where our ships cleave the blue waters, or repose in their strength near the shore, our brave seamen partake of the same spirit, and are with us in heart in this celebration, as the morning gun speaks out, and as the wondrous flag of "Many in One" is run up before the gaze of all peoples, and kindreds, and tongues. Thanks be to God for this day, and for the deed, which eighty years ago, it witnessed!

When our ancestors had made this declaration against tyrants, and had laid the foundations of our government in gloom and carnage, they could not have hoped—confident and far-seeing as they were—that in the space of eighty years our population would be increased tenfold, and that thirty-one States, instead of thirteen, would cluster around one common centre. But the results of *their* toils, of *their* sacrifices, of *their* fortitude, of *their* hatred of oppression, and their affection for their posterity, are before us! What an admirable and fortunate combination of federal power and State sovereignty!—what individual freedom!—what an exemption from taxation and the evils of class legislation!—what developments in science, in arts, and in arms! and what capabilities of improvement and advancement in all that concerns the moral, the physical, and the intellectual condition of mankind! Elsewhere, over all the earth, with the exception of some favored spots, the hand of the oppressor, whether disclosed as that of the oligarch, the emperor, or the king, is still lifted in its cruel and bloody work; yet as the great idea of the eighteenth century was that of *union against tyrants*, so is that of the nineteenth century, *the independence of nationalities*—the right of all peoples to determine for themselves their own forms of government. And as the masses of the old world, animated by this idea, struggle up from beneath the darkness which blinds, and the despotisms that consume, we would have them look hitherward, and take new courage from the light which burns with so steady and glorious a lustre in this Western hemisphere.

Our federal government, fellow-citizens, was wisely formed, not only for the common defence, the protection of State rights, and the preservation of individual freedom, but for expansion and duration. Of the eighteen new States which have been added since 1789, six—to wit, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and California—were formed out of territory acquired by treaties with foreign States; and there are seven Territories—to wit, Oregon, Washington, Minesota, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska and Kansas—acquired by the same treaties, which at no distant day will apply for admission into the Union. Of the territory which we possessed at the close of the revolution, New York gave Vermont—Massachusetts gave Maine—North-Carolina gave Tennessee—South-Carolina and Georgia gave Mississippi and Alabama; and Virginia, the mother of States, bestowing her jewels with a lavish hand, gave Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin to the Union.

We know that although the prominent idea of the revolution was that of union against unjust power, yet the States were jealous of strong government, and apprehensive of encroachments on their individual rights. They went, each State for itself, voluntarily into the revolutionary struggle, and they emerged from it shorn of none of their attributes of sovereignty. The Confederation, formed in the second year of independence, was fully tested, and failed. It was soon discovered that the "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union," as they were styled, were insufficient for purposes of revenue, finance, foreign intercourse, expansion of domain, and general defence. In the language of our present Constitution, "*a more perfect Union*" was required,—a Union, which would combine the greatest amount of strength with the least abatement or concession of State sovereignty,—a Union, which would leave to the States supreme control over all their domestic concerns, while it undertook for them the direction and management of their general interests and exterior relations. That, fellow-citizens, was a most critical and important period in our history. Free representative government was for a time arrested in its course, and many feared a final separation, with all the evils of coterminous but disunited and discordant sovereignties. Wise counsels, however, prevailed, and the present Constitution was adopted. The question was, not whether there should be a Union, for all felt its necessity, and were agreed about it; but *how* it should be accomplished, and by what concessions and limitations of power. The Constitution, therefore, stands out before us as the great work of that day, and the Union as incidental to it, or, as the result of it. As it was understood then, that there could be no further Union if this Constitution should not be adopted, so it is true now, that if this Constitution shall be palpably broken, or shall utterly fail in its objects, as the Articles of the Confederation failed, *then there will be no more Union.* The Constitution is the bond of the Union, and the attachment of the people of *all* the States to the Constitution is the life of the Union. We know also, fellow-citizens, that this Constitution was established in a spirit of compromise; that it is to be strictly construed; and that the objects of the Union will be most surely accomplished and the rights of the States most effectually guarded, by a close and just observance of all the grants and limitations of the instrument.

At the formation of the Constitution all the States, save one, were slaveholding. Slavery was recognized in the Constitution, as a part of our political and social system; and even the slave-trade was continued by it to a certain time, the majority of the free States, who were most interested in it, urging with much zeal the continuance of the traffic. It was provided that three-fifths of the slaves should be represented in Congress, and that laws should be passed to enable owners to recover those escaping from service. North-Carolina has two members of the House of Representatives based on slave population, who are thus represented both as property and as persons. It was also provided that new States might be admitted into the Union; and, by clear implication, slaveholding States as well as free. But for these provisions, the Constitution would never have been adopted; and as it was, North-Carolina once deliberately rejected the Constitution, and was one of the last States to accept it. I refer to these facts, first, to show the nature and extent of our Constitutional rights in this respect; and secondly, to remind you of the anxiety and jealous care with which our forefathers protected and guarded their rights and liberties.

The people of the North, finding that the institution of slavery was not profitable to them, on account of the nature of their climate and soil, sold their slaves to the people of the middle and Southern States, and pocketed the money. They did not really emancipate them, as they professed to do.—They did not attempt to colonize them in their native land, Africa. That would have been an expensive philanthropy; and it might have been useless, and have failed, as the present colony of Liberia may fail of its objects; but, like sensible people, they disposed of this species of property to those who could use it to more advantage and profit than they could, and invested the proceeds of the sales in lands, ships, and factories. This was all very well. We heard little *then*, from that quarter, of the alleged *sin* of slavery. No meetings were then held in Boston, New York, and Providence, to protest against the extension of the institution over Southern territory, and to denounce slaveholders as criminals before God and man. It was a question of soil, and climate, and dollars and cents; and, just where *interest* led, there our Northern brethren followed. Nay, more than this: The slave-trade was prosecuted in that quarter with an eagerness, and with a cruelty not exceeded by the Spaniards themselves; and to this day, slave ships are fitted out in Northern ports, and used in this traffic between Africa and Cuba, in defiance of the policy and laws of this country, and of all civilized nations. No such trade, fellow-citizens, exists, or is countenanced in these slaveholding States. The best and the most steadfast friends of the African, whether here or on his native shores, are the people of the South.

Such being the record of our Northern brethren on this subject, with what justice, with what consistency, with what honesty can they now turn upon us, and demand that we shall be limited in our progress as a people, and that our institutions, which we inherited *with* them, and in part derived *from* them, shall not have free course over this continent? The extension of slavery will not add one to the number, while it will improve the condition of both master and slave. Nor will the institution take root and flourish in any territory where the great staples of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, and hemp are not cultivated; so that, thus regulating its own progress by the demand which nature and commerce may make for it, it will not interfere with those fields and departments of labor and industry, which are best suited to the white race. We may safely assert that but for slave labor a large portion of the fertile lands of the Southwest, would have been still unreclaimed—lands, the cultivation of which has added so largely to the commerce and power of all the States, and which are constantly pouring their floods of wealth into New York, and other non-slaveholding ports. And we may also assert, that in a pecuniary point of view, the institution has been of more benefit to the people of the free States than it has been to us. The financial policy of the federal government has always favored the Northern people. Three-fourths of the revenues of the government are collected and disbursed north of the State of Virginia. The policy of the planting States has always been, for obvious reasons, that of Free Trade—of comparatively unrestricted commerce. The South is now submitting, without a murmur, to a tariff averaging thirty per cent. ad valorem, and that with but slight compensating results to herself, for the benefit of the industrial operations and interests of the North. Yet, with all these disadvantages, with Northern vessels monopolizing her carrying trade, and with a system of revenue and finance constantly operating against her, the South not only contributes largely to support the North with her breadstuffs, her rice, and her sugar; but she supplies the world with tobacco, and the looms of all New England, of all old England, and of France and Germany with her cotton.

Gentlemen, threats are borne to us from the North of a dissolution of the Union. The public mind, comparatively calm here, is greatly excited there.—It is the excitement of injustice and aggression on the one hand, and the calmness of freemen on the other, determined in the last resort to defend, and, if need be, to die by their rights. We are told that the North will not only not submit to the extension of slavery, but that they will continue their aggressions until slavery ceases to exist. Good men, in all portions of the country, are disturbed by serious apprehensions. The mere thought of the destruction of the Constitution, and the consequent disruption of the Union, is sad and painful; but the danger appears to be at hand, and must be confronted and boldly dealt with. Gentlemen, I tell you here and now, as all true men in the free States are likewise this day proclaiming, that in my humble opinion, the people of the North would not, if they could, and that they *dare not dissolve the Union!*

The institution of slavery, in its operations and results, is the conservative influence, which, next to mutual dependence and revolutionary associations, holds these States together. The great staple of cotton itself, which can be produced for exportation alone by slave labor, gives employment to not less than five millions of persons in England, and to one million in the Northern and Eastern States. We know that the cultivation of cotton elsewhere is decreasing, and that the Southern States are the only part of the world where it is increasing. Cut off this crop from the free States, as dissolution would do; and what would be the instantaneous effect upon their manufacturing interests? Look, too, at the production of breadstuffs, to say nothing of the other products of slave labor. The statistics of the last Census show, that the production of breadstuffs and animal food in the New England States, taken altogether, is declining; and this fact, with the prices realized from the manufacture of Southern staples, accounts for the increasing tendency of their population to abandon their soil for new lands, in distant States and Territories, and to desert the country and concentrate in their towns and factories.

We judge of the prosperity and power of a people by the quantity of their productions and the value of their exports. The productions and the exports together, of the slaveholding States, are much greater than those of the non-slaveholding; and we know, too, that the great bulk of the exports of the free States consists in articles manufactured from Southern raw material. Let the free States, therefore, by any mode they may select, divide the Union and set up for themselves, and they would soon find that they had sacrificed their best interests, and the main elements of their prosperity, for an idle, and, we may add, a vicious sentiment. They would at once lose our carrying trade, which is the basis of their commerce; their supplies of breadstuffs and tobacco would be cut off, or burthened with heavy imposts, imposed to raise money to sustain their army and navy, and to carry on their government; while England and other foreign States would at once compete with them, and obtain the advantage over them in our markets, in the sale of nearly all manufactured articles. Superadd to this, the conflict constantly going on in free society between capital and labor, and the tendency to agrarianism, and we can form some idea of the evils that would afflict the Northern people in the event of dissolution.

Nor could they look with hope to the great Northwest, or Mississippi valley. Nature has bound that valley to the Southern States. It embraces eight or ten of the most flourishing States of the Union, whose productions find an outlet, under a Southern sun, through the Gulf of Mexico. Their immense supplies of breadstuffs, their coal, their cotton, their lead, and hemp, would no longer seek Northern markets, but would be poured, with a constantly increasing tide, along our Railroads and down the Mississippi, enriching as they flowed, and adding incalcubly to our commerce, and to our means of improvement and defence. Besides, the great line of intercourse across the continent, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, marked out by nature, and destined to be occupied, runs through the slaveholding States. The harbor of Beaufort, in this State, is nearly on a line with San Francisco, China, and Japan; and through this channel the commerce of the East, which has enriched all nations that have heretofore possessed it, may yet find its way.

The solid men of the North, fellow-citizens, are well informed of these things, and they properly estimate them. The *people* of the North—not the miserable fanatics, not the vile demagogues, not the whited sepulchres, not the long-faced canting Pharisees, who groan over slavery according to rule, and who, while they are arming and inciting adventurers and madmen to murder their countrymen in Kansas, nevertheless thank God they are not as others; not the race of degenerates and hypocrites, who disturb, and irritate, and afflict society where they exist, but who cannot control it;—not these, but the *people* of the North know, as we know, that their safety and our safety, their progress and our progress, their happiness and our happiness, are bound up together, by nature, by ancient association, by all-pervading and all-controlling interest, and by every consideration which should have weight with the judgment or lodgment in the heart. Dissolve the Union!—wherefore? in God's name, wherefore? Has it dispensed among us, in all these States, any thing but blessings? Does any one here, or in New England, really feel the operations of this Constitution but in the benefits it confers? Do we of the South, complain that of the thirty or forty millions of taxes which we pay by way of imposts, three-fourths of them are expended in the free States?—No, fellow-citizens. We submit to this, and to other inequalities, with cheerfulness; for we know that what we lose in one respect, we gain in another.

Who can estimate, in dollars and cents, the worth of this Constitution, or the value of the united American name? Can the North do it? Let her attempt it, and she will start back in dismay from the gulf that yawns before her. Can the South? In defence of her honor and of her Constitutional rights, she will not calculate, but she will *dare* and *do*, if the hour should come; which may Providence evermore forbid! If this Union should ever be destroyed, it will be done by a palpable violation or disregard, by all the departments of the government, of the Constitution, which is the bond of the Union. That, of itself, would be dissolution. The South would deplore, and would feel the catastrophe; but no man could say that her folly or her madness did it. If not entirely blameless in all this sectional strife, yet no part of the responsibility for the *Crime of Disunion* could be placed upon her.

What a wail would go up, from all this world; what agony, what prayers, what horrors, what bitter and burning tears, if some messenger, commissioned by Divine authority, should proclaim that the Sun—now hastening as of old to his setting in the western sky—would rise no more; and that thenceforth there would be left to us only the pale light of the moon and stars! Such and so great, fellow-citizens, would be the darkness in the political and moral world, and such and so small would be the light, which would follow the dashing out or the obscuration of this Constitution, which is the Sun of our system and the centre of all our hopes.

But the South will neither go off, nor bow down, nor surrender her rights. She will stand on, and stand by, the Constitution and all its principles, whether the Union shall survive or perish. But I have confidence that it will not perish. It is not all gloom in the Northern sky. The Constitution still illumines the heavens that look down on Bunker Hill and Concord; and there are hosts of true men there who yet walk in its light. They look back with us to the time when the States stood shoulder to shoulder in a common struggle for independence; they estimate, as we do, the blessings of the present; they unite with us in the prayer that this independence and these blessings may be immortal: and they know, as we do, that the deed of fidelity to all their Constitutional obligations must keep step with the prayer; and they *will be* faithful, as we are, to the Union. They say, to the incendiaries and traitors in their midst, and to those among them who dare to threaten that in a certain event they will coerce us, that the contest for the preservation of the Union must commence *there;* and that these incendiaries and traitors must walk over their dead bodies before they can reach the bosoms of their Southern brethren. I have seen it proclaimed in their public journals, *that* the monument which crowns that memorable hill near Boston, *was founded on Union;* and that, so long as it shall stand, and they have arms for the contest, they will use them against those *there*, if necessary, who are engaged in unjust aggressions upon us. Nobly spoken!—worthy, great-hearted, high-souled descendants of illustrious sires! The blood of Warren—like that of "sacrificing Abel's" cries, "even from the tongueless caverns of the earth,"—and the true men there answer, that their blood shall sink into the same sacred soil that received his, before the liberties of States and people, which he died to establish, shall be struck down and destroyed. With us they exclaim—

"Though many and bright are the stars that appear,
In the flag by our country unfurled;
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
Like a rainbow adorning the world:
Their lights are unsullied as those in the sky,
By a deed that our fathers have done;
And they are leagued in as true and as boly a tie,
In their motto of "Many in One."
From the hour when our fathers so fearlessly flung
That banner of starlight abroad,
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung,
As they clung to the promise of God.
By the bayonet traced at the midnight of war,
On the fields where our glory was won;
Oh perish the hand or the heart that would mar
Our motto of "Many in One."
From where our "Green Mountain" tops blend with the sky,
And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled,
To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie,
Like the dream of some prophet of old—
They conquered—and dying, bequeathed to our care,
Not this boundless dominion alone,
But that banner, whose loveliness hallows the air,
And their motto of "Many in One."
Then up with our flag—let it stream on the air,
Though our fathers are cold in their graves;
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could
And their sons were not born to be slaves." [dare,

But, fellow-citizens, whatever may happen, let us cling to the institutions and to the soil of North-Carolina. We celebrate to-day the 80th anniversary of the independence of the United States; but this is the 81st year of the independence of North-Carolina. Let us hope that the star, which on the 20th day of May, 1775, rose midway between the ocean and the mountains, and "stood over the place" Mecklenburg, where liberty was born,—

"Gladdening all heaven with its inaugural smile"—

may never go out, nor go down, nor cease to dispense its beneficent influences on the generations of mankind. We may deplore the overthrow of other systems; we may shed tears of sorrow and of patriotic anguish over the disastrous darkness which even now seems to be settling on the star of Massachusetts; yet, happen what may, let us be true to ourselves—let us uphold, and maintain, and augment the honor and the glory, which, dating from the battle of the Alamance fought in old Orange, and from the resistance to the Stamp Act in the Cape Fear country, and from the great deed of Mecklenburg, have become the proud inheritance of every son of North-Carolina.

Look abroad this day, upon this large expanse of seashore, and plains, and hills, and mountains; upon the cattle, the meadows, the rivers, and sounds, and bays; upon the ships and the steam-cars; upon the churches, sending their spires up into the pure air above towns and cities, or nestling amid thousands of groves, still fragrant with the lingering breath of Spring; upon the ripe sheaves, gleaming upon countless acres, and the tall corn waving over innumerable furrows, giving promise of a full harvest and abundant cheer; upon nine hundred thousand people, embracing different and most opposite races, dwelling together in peace, unsmitten by pestilence or plague—with no regular military organization, and none daring to molest them—with schools open to all, "without money and without price"—with the Bible—with the right of free speech, of *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury—with a free press, and an able and upright Judiciary—with all liberties and every blessing which rational beings could desire; look upon all this, and then say, if our lots have not been cast in a good time in the world's history, and in pleasant places; and if we have not a State worthy of all our devotion and affection—richly entitled to our best efforts to improve her in peace, and to our blood and our treasure, if required, in the day of danger? Consider, too, her capacities for improvement, and the progress which has been made during the last twenty years. We all remember the sacrifices, the expenditures, and the earnest and anxious efforts of the early friends of internal improvements; and the mingled pride and joy with which we first heard the whistle of the steam-car above our soil. *Now*, there are nearly six hundred miles of Railroad in the State in successful operation; with six hundred miles more projected, and which will be ready, at no distant day, for use. There are persons in this assemblage, who witnessed the labors of Caldwell, and Bartlett Yancy, and Murphy, and others, in the cause of education and of Common Schools, and who stood with them and sustained them in those labors. The University was then struggling up amidst many difficulties, if not against prejudice and actual opposition. It is now established on an enduring basis, and is one of the best and most flourishing institutions of the kind in the whole country. Up to 1840, when our Common Schools were commenced, there were but two Colleges in the State, but one hundred and fifty academies, and only six hundred primary schools. *Now*, there are fourteen Colleges, male and female; over three hundred academies; and three thousand five hundred primary or Common Schools. In 1840, there were not more than two hundred students at Colleges, not more than four thousand at academies, and not more than twenty-five thousand at all the schools, of whatso ever kind, in the State. *Now*, there are one thousand students in the various Colleges, nine thousand in academies, and not less than one hundred and forty thousand in the primary or Common Schools. What cheering results are these! How they gladden the heart of the philanthropist and patriot!

It may be truly asserted that no State in the Confederacy possesses any advantages over North-Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her seacoast and the value of her harbors—her geographical situation, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She occupies, upon the surface of the globe, those parallels of latitude, which have been most favorable in all past time to civilization, to valor, to improvement in letters, and in whatsoever contributes most to elevate and refine the human race. She is shielded on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North; and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Her soil can be made to yield in perfection all the great staples, and indeed, almost every article which is produced in any one, or in all of the thirty-one States. Her timber is varied in kind, and almost inexhaustible in quantity; the banks of her rivers and her Eastern plains are well stored with materials for improving the soil; her hills and her valleys are rich in deposites of gold, of iron, of silver, of copper, of marble, of coal, and other valuable minerals;—and, to crown all, there is a spirit of intelligence, of enterprise, and improvement among her people, which will in due time bring out all these resources, to adorn her surface, to add to her wealth and to the general comfort, and to raise her to her proper and just rank in the Confederacy of States. Develop her coal and her iron, and send them out to the markets of the world, and we shall cease to pay tribute to Northern banks and Northern capitalists. Exchange will then be in our favor; and our State credit, so well maintained throughout the recent financial embarrassments and difficulties, will be placed on still higher and stronger foundations. Build up our own market towns, and let our productions, as far as practicable, be shipped from our own ports, and our own people will then reap the benefits realized from handling, and shipping, and selling them. We shall not then see our exports stated in federal commercial returns at four hundred thousand dollars, when really they might be estimated by millions. In a word, fellow-citizens, let us cut loose, as far as we can, from that dependance for markets on our sister States, which for half a century has injured our circulating medium, embarrassed and limited the action of our Banking institutions, drained us of our resources to enrich others, lowered the tone of State pride and State manhood, and dwarfed our State independence.

But a better and a brighter day has already risen upon us. Internal Improvements and Common Schools have become the established policy of the State; and the great interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts are receiving the attention of the Legislature and of the people generally. The steam-car now thunders along from the mountains to the seaboard, freighted with the productions of the interior Counties, and bearing back for consumption, for use, and for ornament, the commodities of other and distant regions. The mind of the capitalist is stimulated, and the arm of the miner, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, invigorated by the prospect of fair rewards for their expenditures and labors. Our Common Schools and our academies are thronged with thousands of happy and ingenuous children; emigration is ceasing; and the old State lifts herself up, and girds herself for the work of improvement, physical, mental, and moral, in which she is engaged.

And is this a time for any true son of hers to falter in her service, or to abandon her for other lands? No—fellow-citizens—No! Here let us remain, and plan, and labor for the improvement of our State, and for ourselves and our posterity. It is a goodly and a glorious land, worthy of our best affections, and of all efforts and every sacrifice which we can make in its behalf. It is the land of our forefathers, "just and free in their day, and hopeful in their death. Their honored ashes mingle with its soil, and their patriotic spirits hover through its air." They speak to us by their great examples, and invoke us to be faithful to the rich inheritance which has fallen to us from their hands. We respond to the invocation. We are resolved, that as they performed their whole duty in their day, so we will perform ours; and that, with one mind and one heart, we *will* unite to *keep* the State on the high road of advancement and improvement, and to give to her star a new lustre in the constellation of the Union. So shall our posterity look back with gratitude to us, as we look back to those who have preceded us; so shall intelligence, and freedom, and manliness, and State pride, and virtue and piety, increase and abound among us; and so shall all the generations which are destined to exist within our borders, utter fervent thanks that they first saw the light on this continent, and that they are sons and daughters of North-Carolina.

YOU WILL BE WANTED.—Take courage, young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure apprentice—a poor neglected orphan; a scoff and a bye-word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it may be? Have you a virtuous, a pure desire, and an honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days *you will be wanted.* The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime ere the call is made, but virtuous aims, pure desires, and honest hearts are too few and sacred not to be appreciated—not to be wanted. Your virtues shall not always lie hidden; your poverty shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle; obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have constant increasement.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

The Hon. Edward Stanly, of California, late of this State, has arrived in the Atlantic States.

THE FLOATING CITY—"THE MISTRESS OF THE SEAS."—The "Mistress of the Seas," as the London papers named the monster steamship, now building of iron, near London, is in the shape of plates, securely riveted together. Her dimensions, &c., are thus described: She has a double side fore and aft, all the way up to within a few feet of the taffrail. She has also double decks. By this means great buoyancy and strength is imparted to the vessel, as the space between the decks and sides is filled with air. She is built in eight compartments, all air and water tight. Her registered tonnage is 22,000 tons, with capacity for coal in addition of from 12,000 to 14,000 tons. Her draft of water when loaded will be 28 feet, and when unloaded, 18 feet. Her average speed is computed at 23 knots or miles per hour. She will be propelled by a gigantic screw, 23 feet in diameter, four paddles, and by sails. Her number of masts will be seven, three of which will be crossed with yards, and square-rigged, as in a line of battle ship, and the other masts will have fore and aft sails. Her number of boilers will be ten, five on each side, and each having ten furnaces. She will carry in addition to a sufficient complement of small boats, no less than eight small screw steamers, each 100 feet in length, placed four on each side of the vessel.

These steamers will land and embark both passengers and cargo. The passengers' berths are placed on both sides the entire length of the ship. The number of decks is four, and the height of the principal saloons which are in the centre, is 15 feet.—The number of passengers she will be able to carry is 600 first class, 800 second class, and 10,000 troops with field equipments. Her length is 680 feet, her breadth of beams 83 feet, depth from deck to keel 58 feet; aggregate length of saloon, 400: Her commander will be Captain Harrison, with a crew of all, including seamen, engineers, stockers, &c., from 850 to 900 men; consequently, with all on board, she will comprise within herself a population of a large town, or even city, say thirteen thousand persons.

Nearly 1,000 men are employed in her construction. The contract price for her building is £320,000. There are then the expenses of her engines and the fittings, victualling, &c. The mere expense of lauching her into the water, when completed, will be no less than £40,000, as hydraulic power will have to be used for the purpose, and the machinery employed of a peculiar construction. She will enter the water broadside on. Her deck is to be flush, except for cabin entrances and similar purposes so that a promenade more than twice the length of the Great Britain's deck will be available for the passengers. The floor of the ship is perfectly flat, the keel being turned inward and riveted to the inner ship's keel. These several skins are joined to each other by longitudinal webs or girders, formed of plate and angled iron. There are 17 of these webs on each side of the ship, which run the entire length of the vessel, and they are placed at such distances as to extend upward, at intervals of about three feet from the keel to the main deck, and they are again closed up in length varying from 20 to 60 feet. Thus the outer and inner ships are joined together by means of a great number of water tight webbs or cells of extraordinary strength, giving the vessel a rigidity such as has never been communicated to a ship before. The main deck is treated in the same manner for a width of 20 feet on each side, and iron girders bind one side to the other, so that the entire vessel becomes, as it were a beam of strength, and the whole fabric may be denominated a web of woven iron, the rivets forming the fastenings and the webbed or honeycomb cells becoming an indissoluble structure. The compartments between the outer and inner skin will hold 3000 tons of water ballast, should it be required.—Two web plates are of three quarter inch iron, and the outer and inner skins are of three quarter inch iron. The vessel will have 20 ports on the lower deck, each 5 feet square, to receive railway wagons. She has also 60 ports on each side, 2 feet six inches square, for ventilation, and an abundance of death ights. The lower ports are 10 feet above the water when the ship is loaded.

ONE OF THE PRINTERS.—Mr. Barnes, one of the Proprietors of this paper left this city on Thursday last, to visit his friends and relatives in a distant State, and view again the scenes of his early manhood, after an absence of sixteen years. He came to this city in October, 1840, and took a situation as journeyman in this office; and from that time to this he has never left his post; stepping from journeyman to foreman, and then Proprietor. He has never lost a day from his duties by sickness or pleasure, during the sixteen years—always to be found at his post, from early dawn to late hour of the night. A great number of apprentices have learned their trade under him, and he did not consider that his duty was done by them, unless they could put up, in good order, 1200 ems per hour—do any kind of a job, on hand or power press, and keep sober. One of his apprentices, after serving out his time, and entering the world on his "own hook" as a "jour" often met with dissipated and worthless printers, who made every effort to seduce him into their practices—was asked by one of them where he learned his trade; he had never met with such a sober printer, and wanted to know where he was trained. The "jour" replied, "I learned my trade with a man who always tried to impress on his apprentices two important points of success—industry to get a good trade, and sobriety to make it profitable." The State printing, just finished at this office, has been done mostly by young men who learned their trade under Mr. B; and we doubt very much whether any other four men could be found, who would do the same amount of work, in the same time, without getting "on a bust," several times during the progress of the work.

We hope our associate may find in this temporary release from his arduous labors, both pleasure and bodily improvement.

Federal (Ga.) Union.

BUCHANAN AND THE WAR OF 1812.—Daniel Webster's opposition to the war of 1812, is a matter of historical record. Not only did he oppose the war, but he opposed it with a spirit and in a manner which leave an indellible stain on his illustrious memory. Yet, although Daniel Webster denounced the war of 1812, as criminal in its origin and imbecile in its conduct—although he held up its authors and promoters to the hatred and execration of the country, and protested that he would vote not a cent to its support though the enemy were thundering at the gates of the Capitol—notwithstanding all these enormities of a perverted patriotism, he did not forfeit the confidence and esteem of the Whig party, but was to the day of his death among the most honored and trusted of its members. As it was with Webster, so it is with the majority of the Northern Whigs, who opposed the war of 1812 without incurring the displeasure or forfeiting the support of their party.

Buchanan too opposed the war of 1812, but with a very different spirit and in a very different manner. Unlike Webster and the Whigs of the North, he was content simply to dissent from the policy of the war. Sectional jealousy or party rancor never drove him to the verge of a treasonable sympathy with the enemy. On the contrary, he promptly responded to the call of his country by enrolling himself in the ranks of its gallant defenders. And afterwards, with a consistent devotion to the public welfare, he earnestly and zealously supported every measure for the national defence. He repaired in person to the theatre of action, and he freely voted supplies for the conduct of the war. Yet the very same persons who clung to Webster, despite the inflammatory harangues and the blue lights of New England, now arraign Mr. Buchanan for his opposition to a measure, which he supported with all his energy when it became the cause of his country and his country's honor.

Richmond Enquirer.

We do not approve of betting on elections (says the Fayetteville Carolinian,) and hope all our friends will abstain from the practice; but here is an item which we clip from the Wilmington Journal, to show that somebody believes that Mr. Fillmore will not be elected:

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BET.—That no man can name three States that will vote for Millard Fillmore at the Presidential Election, in November next. June 18th. Apply at THIS OFFICE."

EARLY COTTON BLOOM.—We were shown a Cotton Bloom grown by Mr. M. Ferral of this place, on the 29th ult. Who can beat it in the county?

Halifax Democrat.

FRONT STREET HOUSE.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED RESORT FOR Summer is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors under the superintendence of Jos. S. Pender, well and favorably known as the late proprietor of the "Edgecombe House, Tarboro', N. C., and W. C. King.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.—The main building is 118 feet in length and three stories high with two piazzas in front.

ROOMS.—Our rooms are well ventilated and open upon piazzas one hundred and forty-five feet in length in full prospect of the prominent points on the Harbor.

SPENDID VIEW.—There is a promenade on top of the main building one hundred and thirteen feet in length, presenting a magnificent view of the Ocean and affording a most delightful walk during the shades of evening for those desirous of taking exercise.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN.—A large saloon has been fitted up on the first floor immediately facing the Harbor, where newspapers and other sources of enjoyment will be always found.

DINING APARTMENT.—Our room for this purpose is sufficiently spacious to comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and the tables therein will be provided with every luxury that our waters afford and no expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

ICE.—Our boarders will be supplied with that refreshing luxury during the entire season.

SERVANTS.—Obliging servants will always be in readiness to attend to the wants of our Guests.

STABLES.—Attached to the premises are stables for horses amply provided with provender and attentive hostlers.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—Two fine boats with skillful and careful boatmen will always be in readiness at moderate prices for sailing about the Harbor during the day and rowing at night.

BATHING.—Particular attention has been paid to our Bathing Houses and the invigorating sea bath can be taken within a short distance of the Hotel.

The rates of board will be moderate, viz:

Board per month,	$20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 50
Single Meal,	50

OURSELVES.—We pledge the most unremitting exertions for the comfort of our guests. No effort will be spared to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. We invite those visiting this desirable Summer Resort to give us a call.

J. S. PENDER,
W. C. KING.

Beaufort, June 27, 1856. 66—sw2m.

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a Steel *Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.

The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS:

$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.

Specimen numbers sent on application.

Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S.C.

July 3, 1856. 65—sw2t.

Masonic Institute.

GERMANTON, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN THE 21ST OF August.

Expenses for five months:

Board, everything furnished except candles,	$35 00
Tuition, from	$10,00 to $15 00
Incidental Tax,	$ 1 00
No extras,	
Total, from	$46 00 to $51 00

In view of the prosperous condition and well established reputation of this Institution, the Trustees deem it scarcely necessary to say that it is organized and conducted on the most approved College plan. It is supplied with good apparatus and cabinet for illustrating the natural Sciences, and contains large and well selected Libraries to which all the students may have access.

The Principal will be assisted by associate Professors of superior talents and scholarship and of long and successful experience in teaching.

By application to the Principal, Catalogues will be sent to those desiring further information.

By order of the Board,
WM. T. GANNAWAY, Principal.

July 5, 1856. 1132—w4w.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE, WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS,

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNER

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Fee Bills of Clerks and Sheriffs.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

A Great Document.

Send in orders for the EXTRA CAMPAIGN N. C. STANDARD, which will be ready for delivery on the 12th instant. It contains the full *expose* of Know-Nothingism; The Past Career of Millard Fillmore; The Democratic Platform, and the platforms of all the factions opposed to the great Democratic American party; Mr. Buchanan as a Citizen and as a Politician; Mr. Fillmore's Erie Abolition letter, Mr. Gilmer's course on Free Suffrage; and various other articles, including editorials, statistics, &c., &c. This paper has been gotten up with much care and labor, and with it the Democracy will be armed for battle. Sent free of postage at $4 per hundred, which barely covers expenses. For the good of the cause, we solicit orders.

Homicide.

We learn that on Wednesday morning last, Mr. John P. Smith, residing some seven or eight miles south of this place, was assaulted and instantly killed by Mr. Alfred Haywood, living about three miles south-east of this place. It appears that Mr. Smith, who was a constable, had levied on property of Mr. Haywood, and advertised it for sale; and this was regarded by the latter as a mortal offence. On Wednesday morning Haywood went to Smith's house, called him out, struck him with a stick across the fence, and then, getting over the fence into the yard, stabbed and cut him with his knife, killing him instantly. We learn that there were some fourteen cuts on Smith's body. Smith's brother was present, with a gun, but did not shoot. We learn that Haywood told him he had done what he came to do, and then mounted his horse and rode away.

On Wednesday morning, as soon as information of the homicide was received here, Mr. Deputy Sheriff Norwood (Mr. Sheriff High being absent) proceeded with a *posse* to arrest Haywood—but he could not be found. He will no doubt attempt to escape from the country. Haywood is an eccentric man, and has secluded himself for many years on his farm near this place.

Smith, the constable, was an easy, inoffensive person, and an excellent officer. The killing under such circumstances, of such a man, has occasioned, as might well be supposed, a very general feeling of indignation. We trust that the perpetrator of the deed may be arrested and brought to trial.

Shooting Affray in Edenton, N. C.—The Norfolk Herald learns that a rencontre took place in Edenton, two or three days ago, between Mr. Colton, Editor of the Edenton Banner, and Mr. Badham, a lawyer of Pasquotank county. The dispute originated from a reply made by Mr. Colton to an anonymous communication in one of the newspapers of that section, which caused Mr. Badham, who appears to have been the author, to demand a retraction of several expressions in Mr. Colton's article, to which he (Mr. C.) took exception. Mr. Colton replied that he was ignorant of the authorship of the article to which he had replied, and declined making any retraction; whereupon Mr. Badham commenced an attack upon Mr. Colton, and in the scuffle a pistol was discharged by which Mr. Badham was said to have been severely wounded.

We learn that it was Mr. William Badham, Jr., who was shot, and not Mr. John C. Badham. Mr. Badham was severely, if not mortally wounded.

☞ John S. Dancy, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons in Edgcombe county.

North-Carolina Railroad.

The Directors of this Company met here on Tuesday last, and on Thursday the annual meeting of the stockholders was held. There were several cars from the west on Wednesday evening, filled with stockholders and passengers; and the attendance of stockholders from all quarters was large, showing a deep interest in the work.

The Hon. Calvin Graves presided, and Philemon Hawkins and Chas. Phillips, Esquires, acted as Secretaries. All the Directors, both of the State and stockholders, were in attendance. Robt. P. Dick, Esq., appeared as the States' representative.

The Report of Mr. Fisher, the President of the Company, is a full, an able, and most satisfactory document. It shows that the Road has been excellently managed during the past year, and that its prospects in the future are most cheering.

The total receipts of the Road, from all sources, for the year ending 30th June, 1856, amount to $230,301 26; the total expense of operating the Road during the time amounts to $108,209 29—leaving a balance of $122,091 97.

The cost of the Road, in round numbers, is four millions of dollars—the estimated additional amount required to pay indebtedness, complete and equip it, making the whole capital invested $4,350,000. Six per cent. on this would be $261,000. "It may be safely stated," says Mr. Fisher, "that no Road in this country of equal length [223 miles] and character of construction, has ever been built and put to work for so small an amount of first cost." The President looks forward with great confidence to constantly augmenting receipts. Referring to the working of the Road, the President says:

"It is a gratifying fact, and one highly creditable to the men employed on the Road, that at no time since the Company commenced the regular running of passenger Trains has an accident of serious nature occurred to any of them. The public are but little sensible of the many difficulties and embarrassments to be encountered in the putting a new Road to work with new men. It is so much easier to see what may be imperfect than what is working smoothly—and it is a remarkable fact, that a community not accustomed to facilities of convenient transit, are always more disposed to exact the most satisfactory arrangement of freight rates and freight delivery."

The President recommends, as good policy and good economy, the purchase of not less than one hundred negro men for Company work—having arrived at the conclusion, from experience and observation, that the difference to the Road, in the value between hired and owned hands, is equal to twenty per cent. in favor of ownership.

President Fisher concludes his Report as follows:

"Having heard enquiries of the reason of delay in covering the Bridges, I state to you here, for general information, what has been communicated to the Board before, that the lumber required for this use is very difficult to be had—it must be heart pine, seasoned and dried. It was all contracted for last summer, and has been in progress of preparation for use since then. The quantity required for two of the Bridges is delivered, and the contractor is about to commence covering them. The rest of the lumber is nearly all sawed, and will be hauled to the several Bridges as soon as it can be dressed and delivered.

The statements of this Report have been made with more than usual minuteness, from my desire to afford every information which can be required as to the progress of the work to final completion during the past year, and the estimates submitted are such as we have every reason to believe will make a full completion of this work;—and such has been my conviction of the importance and necessity of a speedy and entire completion, as to cause me to have made out, and to present to you such full estimates as could leave no doubt of affording to the Administration the means for placing this road on a firm footing—clear of the little indebtedness which brings constant vexation—and with the equipment indispensable to its safe and profitable operation. This done, I can entertain no reasonable doubt of its value to the Stockholders.

In conclusion, I cannot fail to refer to the Officers of the Road, from whose faithful discharge of their duty in each Department I have had such efficient aid. Mr. Garnett has, at all times, left nothing undone which could tend to promote the general interest of the Road, whether in his immediate department or elsewhere—his professional ability is well known, and his assistance to me everywhere has been able, invaluable and unfailing. Mr. Roberts, the Master Machinist, has had a very difficult duty to perform in maintaining the motive power and cars in proper condition, without any other means of doing so than such as are afforded by a common Smith Shop for repairs. His having been entirely successful in keeping the Engines in fine order, in doing all repairs of cars, has des furnishing a large amount of forged work for the bridge shop and station construction uses, is the best evidence which can be furnished to you of his entire fitness for the position he holds. I can testify for his energy and faithfulness, as well as for that of the men under his charge.

In January, Mr. Thos. J. Sumner, who was engaged in the Engineering Department from the commencement of construction, was appointed by the Board, Master of the Road. He continued until April 1st, when he accepted an appointment tendered to him as Superintendent of the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad, by which we were deprived of the services of an officer of most capable and diligent efficiency. He was succeeded by Capt. Allen, who is well known to the Stockholders generally as having been the Superintendent in charge of the track-laying of the Eastern Division. It is only necessary for me to say that his capability and faithfulness are such as have marked his whole course of service while engaged on this Road. It would be very difficult to find a better officer. The condition of the Road Track sufficiently certifies to his credit, and that of the whole number of Section Masters on the line. This excellent state of the Road after a winter such as the last, proves the men of this department to be both diligent and efficient.

In respect to the Agents and Employees generally, it gives me much satisfaction to commend to you their invariable faithfulness—and I take occasion to say, not as a compliment, but as justly due to them, that no Company could have more faithful employees."

We shall make room in our paper at an early day, for the entire Report.

The stockholders are still in session, as we go to press. They will elect their Directors this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

A Significant Fact.—It is a fact (says the Detroit Free Press) that three of the whig candidates in Michigan for Governor since 1843 are now zealous supporters of Buchanan and Breckinridge—namely, Zina Pitcher, Townsend E. Gridley, and Stephen E. Vickery. The cream of the old whigs throughout the State have joined themselves to that party which carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union. *Washington Union.*

In this State, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, Hon. John Kerr, is an active and earnest supporter of Buchanan and Bragg; and the Whig candidate in 1850, is not as devoted a sympathizer with the K. N's as some of their presses would have the public believe. Indeed, we believe that if Ex-Governor Manly should come to the conclusion that Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected by the people, and should perceive that the election is likely to go to the House, or that the contest is really between Buchanan and Fremont, he would cheerfully vote for Mr. Buchanan.

Some of the K. N. papers have hinted that we could not *give the names* of old line Whigs and recanting K. N's, who will go for Buchanan and Bragg. We shall not be provoked by this to refer to gentlemen in private life, who, we *know*, are with us; but we will state that such men as John Kerr, Paul C. Cameron, Walter L. Steele, J. R. Logan, Rawly Galloway, Horace L. Robards, J. C. Whitson, and George Greer, are substantially with us, in this contest with sectionalism for the preservation of the Union, and their influence will be felt in August and November. Such men, soaring above party, are looking only to the good of the country; and we honor them for it.

What does it Mean?—We see it stated in the K. N. papers that there was a meeting of the "American National Camp of the United States" at Philadelphia on the 5th instant—that twenty-three States were represented, and that Fillmore and Donelson were endorsed. Will the K. N. papers explain what this means? Have the K. N's changed their tactics again? Do they still keep up their secrecy under the name of a "National Camp?" How is it? Are these "Camp" people abolitionists, or do they regard the repeal of the Missouri line as only an "atrocious" act?

☞ We shall publish in our next, and shall notice the late extraordinary letter of Mr. Rayner, addressed to the seceding abolition Know Nothings, who nominated Commodore Stockton and that gentleman for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Old-Line Whigs for Buchanan.

The Mansfield (Ohio) Shield and Banner states that Hocking Hunter, Esq., and Hon. Thomas Ewing, formerly an old line Whig United States' Senator and Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Harrison, and James Stanberry, formerly a Whig member of Congress from the Licking District, have come out for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, writing from Cleveland, Ohio, says that "many of the best and most influential of the Old-Line Whigs of that city will vote for Buchanan as the representative of a national principle and opposed to sectionalism—men who think and believe there are other interests at stake in this contest, that override the question of negroism; and you may rely upon it, for every renegade Democrat that goes over to the Republicans in that part of Ohio, ten Old-Line Whigs will come over to Buchanan."

The Ohio Statesman states that Durke Ward, Esq., of Lebanon, Ohio, formerly an old line Whig member of the Legislature, is out for Buchanan. He has written a letter, in which he says:

"I have been a Whig, as you know; but I cannot go off after niggerism or know-nothingism, which have succeeded the dissolution of that gallant old party. It seems to me that now *no friend of the constitution and the Union* can find a place where he will feel at home except in the Democratic party. I shall give myself up to the campaign with ardor and with vigor."

Mr. Hubbard, editor of the Logan Gazette, published at Belefontaine, has hoisted the Buchanan flag. The Gazette has always been an old line Whig paper. The editor, however, is a *national* man, and cannot shake off the conviction that he will have to vote for the only national man named for the Presidency—the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Hubbard says there are at least five hundred old line whigs in Logan county who will vote for Buchanan.

Since the above was in type, says the Washington Union, we received the following letter, signed by three old line Whigs, residing in Bryantown, Charles county, Maryland, enclosing three dollars for as many copies of the Weekly Union for one year:

"We of the old whig party, having witnessed (with profound regret) its death and last funeral rites, and regarding all parties now (save the one against which we were wont to battle in days gone by) as hybrids, and degenerates from all that is honest, true, just, conservative, and patriotic, and wishing to be more thoroughly initiated in the principles of the party which alone can now claim to be national and legitimate, you will please find herein the subscription price for three copies of your weekly paper."

The above will give our readers some idea of the feeling pervading the entire country. From Maine to California, thousands of old line Whigs, and persons heretofore no-party men, are rallying, under a sense of danger to the country, to the national Democratic banner. This is emphatically true as to North-Carolina, as the elections in August and November will show.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Robert Findlater, residing near this City, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning last. Inquest held over him by Mr. Coroner Scott, and verdict of death by visitation of Providence.

Fourth of July at Tarboro', N. C.—We learn from the Southerner, that the anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at Tarboro, N. C., in a spirited and gratifying manner. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed under the direction of a marshal and assistants, which, headed by Slaughter's Fine Brass Band of Petersburg, marched to the Court house where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen had congregated. The ceremonies commenced with an impressive prayer by Rev. P. W. Guthrie, after which Mr. F. D. Foxhall read the Declaration of Independence, and was followed by Mr. Jos. H. Hyman, who delivered a chaste, classic and eloquent oration. Nothing occurred to mar the festivities, except a heavy shower of rain late in the evening, which prevented the contemplated exhibition of fire works, balloon ascension. These latter, however, were expected to come off Monday night, should the weather prove favorable.

The "Fourth" at and Around Wilmington.—The Journal says a procession was formed in front of the Carolina Hotel, and proceeded to the Courthouse, where the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by T. W. Brown, Jr., the National Declaration by F. S. Moore, and an Oration delivered by F. D. Poisson. Mr. P. was heartily applauded. The Cornet Band discorsed most eloquent music and fair faces crowded the house, which would have looked paradisical, if it had not been so hot and melting, compelling a constant mopping of the human face divine.

At Stricklandsville in Duplin county, the day was celebrated with much spirit There was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The oration was delivered by Eli W. Hall, Esq., of Wilmington.

At Long Creek, in New Hanover county, there was also a very fine celebration, and a large concourse of people, including many of the fairest daughters of New Hanover. The oration, a most excellent and impressive one, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Towles.

The "Fourth" at Fayetteville.—The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Fayetteville in a very praise-worthy manner. We learn from the Carolinian, that the military display was highly attractive, there being two companies, the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry, on parade. At Farmers' Hall, a dense crowd assembled to hear the oration, which was delivered by R. B. Huske, Esq. It is said to have been an exceedingly chaste, eloquent and appropriate production. At night, an exhibition of Fire Works, at the Arsenal, on Haymount, closed the ceremonies.

Sale of Negroes.—We learn that the negroes belonging to the estate of Daniel Ward, dec'd of Martin county, N. C., were sold at public sale at Hamilton, on the 27th ult., and brought the following prices:

Woman, 35 years old, and child, $895; woman, 29, and two children, 1400; girl, 17, 860; boy, 15, 1221; girl, 11, 606; boy, 6, 405; man, 27, 1275; man 46, 600; man, 22, 1287; man, 30, 1300; woman, 20, and child, 830; boy, 17 1401; boy, 7, 705; boy, 5, 300.

Cotton Bloom.—We were presented on Saturday last with a Cotton bloom, the first we have heard of in this vicinity this season. It was raised on the plantation of Mr. Elisha Cromwell, in this county. We are pleased to hear that the Cotton crop generally looks very promising, notwithstanding it had a very inauspicious beginning.

Tarboro' Southerner, 5th July.

Proposition for an Adjournment.

Washington, July 7.—In the House to-day the Democrats unsuccessfully voted to suspend the rules to take up the Senate's resolutions for fixing a certain day for the close of the session, while the republicans were decidedly opposed to it. The K. N's were divided, the larger part voting with the Democrats.

Assault on Gov. Wise.

Richmond, (Va.,) July 7.—Hugh R. Pleasants, the former editor of the Penny Post, published in this city, to-day entered the executive chamber at the capitol, in a state of intoxication, and insulted Gov. Wise, and, when ordered to leave, attempted to strike the Governor. Mr. Wise then struck Pleasants in the eye, and kicked him out of the room.

For the Standard.

A WITHDRAWAL.

This is to give notice to the friends or members of the American order or council, known as the council once held at the Falls of Neuse River, and as there are now no meetings held, so that I can withdraw my name by their consent, that I do hereby in this way withdraw my name from said order, and shall be hereafter the same man I had always been before I joined.

July 4, 1856. W. P. PERRY.

For the Standard.

Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer in Onslow.

Messrs. Editors: The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Onslow on yesterday, 1st day of July. Although our notice was only two days, there was a considerable gathering. It was the first time we have ever had the honor of a visit from the Governor, or the pleasure of hearing candidates for that high office. At 12 o'clock they met at the Court House, and the discussion was opened by Gov. Bragg.

I shall not attempt a synopsis of his speech, it would be doing him injustice; but after having exhibited Mr. Gilmer's record while in the Senate, on the subject of free suffrage, in the most masterly manner, he reviewed the various parties and combinations which are opposed to Democratic men and measures. For over an hour he enchained the attention of his audience in the most eloquent and able vindication of the great party to which he belongs, it has ever been my fortune to hear; and at the same time held up to the broad daylight the Know Nothing party, and showed fully all its deep windings and intrigues. His manly bearing, his high toned language and gentlemanly demeanor to his opponent, while it completely won the hearts of his own party friends, secured from his opponents their high respect and esteem.

Mr. Gilmer replied, and it was very evident he felt he had a bad cause to defend. He commenced by saying the Governor had just delivered a "rambling," "wandering," "helter skelter" speech,—he would have the Governor speak more about the affairs of the State—less about politics in the State or out of it,—we thought that Gov. Bragg's exposition of Know Nothingism—(Mr. Gilmer did not deny taking the oaths)—was not so pleasing.

Then he endeavored to conciliate his Eastern friends to his "Western Address;" said it was true that during excitement this "Western Address" had been written; but gentlemen must take his word to the contrary now; that when he accepted the nomination of the "American" party he had pledged himself to let the basis remain as it is.—"That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions" * * * "it was his purpose of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present constitution."—His record while State Senator, and his propositions heretofore to alter our basis of representation, I have no doubt in the world, are "*vexed questions.*" The length of time he consumed in explaining his course in the Senate, and his excited manner plainly proved that they were very "*vexing questions.*" But suppose that these "paramount principles" "in the *ensuing* contest" shall have been settled, will not Mr. Gilmer be for the "free white basis" again?—Does Mr. Gilmer's pledge bind him longer than the "*ensuing* contest?" Mr. Gilmer waxed warm several times during his speech. In replying to Gov. Bragg, who had plainly proven that the contest for President would be between the Democratic and black Republican parties, Mr. Gilmer stated that the Governor had "misrepresented" things, called him "agitator,"—with both hands caught hold of his under eye lids, and pulling them down considerably, asked his audience "if they saw anything green?" At another time became very much excited, and said what Gov. Bragg had stated was "false." Gov. Bragg called him to account for that epithet, when Mr. Gilmer considered and apologized.

We expected one occupying the position of the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, would act with more courtesy to his competitor, and leave off, too, some of his ugly anecdotes. If we could relate one of his anecdotes, however, about a child addicted to swearing, and who had been placed by his teacher to catch a mouse, we would do it, because it might explain Mr. Gilmer's course. Mr. Gilmer may be so accustomed to applying such epithets to the under-degree members and relating his ugly anecdotes in the K. N. lodges, that he cannot easily rid himself of them.

Gov. Bragg replied in that same dignified manner which characterized his first effort, and came out completely triumphant. The Democracy here, as everywhere else, are proud of our gallant Governor, and he has won for himself golden opinions in the county of ONSLOW.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: I have a few remarks to make which, if you think worth publishing you can do so. I am no candidate; no aspirant to office; but I am a friend to Democracy, and am willing to cast in my mite, and am ever ready to defend the great principles that Democracy is based upon; and to oppose every measure and principle that has been and is now in opposition to what I think is near and dear to every friend of liberty and republicanism.

The question is often asked, why has Know Nothingism produced so much more party bitterness than was ever before seen? This question may be answered by reference to the objects, aims and ends of the new Order, and by reference to the means made use of to accomplish the ends.

Office, power and dominion being the objects; ignoring merit, fitness and all former qualifications being the practice. Making certain oaths, passwords, grips and signs the test for office, one portion of society seeks to subjugate the rest, and make them hewers of wood and drawers of water for them.

Tyranny is none the less galling because exercised by a number of men united in one common purpose, instead of by one man. If the laws are to be made, and the offices filled, and the manner of executing the laws to be determined on by clubs and clans secretly associated together, meeting by night, secret, separate and hidden from the rest of society, who can doubt that the portion not affiliating, not in the secret, not cognisant of what is going on, will be fleeced and preyed upon by the initiated?

Put the whole power of government in the hands of this secret Order, of men and what will the liberties of the people be worth? A Know Nothing Legislature can pass a law so arranging the judicial districts as to give almost the whole judiciary into the hands of the Order.

Such a Legislature can pass a law so arranging the senatorial and representative districts that they can always elect a majority of the Legislature.

This new Order have their constitution, oaths of allegiance, laws regulating the organization and other business of the Order; they have their *Treasurer* and modes of raising money; they have a system of *arms* (as they say) for defence; they have officers to execute the law of the Order; they have trials and modes of punishment for violations of their laws. It is a government set up by a portion of the people in a free country, not to control the conduct of such only as belong to the Order, but to control the affairs of the whole people.

Is it supposed an intelligent people, composed of men who know their rights and dare maintain them, will ever submit to such things? Is it right or even sufferable that one portion of society, (a part of the voters) often a minority, shall rule the whole, when the whole voting population have not an equal voice in making the laws? Are we friends to our present constitution and form of government? If we are, why do we want another to shape and mould the one made by all the people, to advance the purposes and to promote the interests of the new Order in politics?

And now, what has been their acts?—"*by their fruits ye shall know them.*"

The first Know Nothing Legislature that exercised the law-making power was in Massachusetts. The leading measures of that Assembly were,

1st. A law called the "personal liberty" law, making it highly penal in any person within the limits of the State to aid in the execution of the fugitive-slave law.

2d. A resolution passed by the Assembly depriving Judge Loring of his office for executing the fugitive-slave law in the case of Burns; which only failed for want of the approval of the Governor.

3d. The raising of a committee to examine the Catholic school at Roxbury, one of which committee while on his visiting tour, created charges against the State Treasury for certain entertainments with Mrs. Patterson.

The Ohio Legislature, which has just adjourned, and which was by a large majority Know Nothing, passed a law to enable a runaway slave to be taken by an Ohio Sheriff out of the custody of the United States Marshal, which will enable the abolitionists to thwart the execution of the fugitive-slave law of Ohio.

The City of Louisville, Ky., having a large majority of Know Nothing voters, at the last August election distinguished itself by the killing and burning of a large number of foreigners and their dwellings—not having to this day punished one of the rioters for the outrages.

The House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, where the Know Nothings had the strength to prevent it, elected a man to the Speakership, the second office in the government, who says he does not know which is the superior race—the *white* or the *negro*.

The Know Nothing Legislature of Connecticut, passed a law to confiscate certain church property, under which a large amount of the property in that State belonging to the Catholic church is about to be taken from the Catholics and appropriated to the State Treasury.

A system nominating party Judges of the Judiciary has been inaugurated by the Know Nothing organization. See section 3, article 13, of the "constitution of subordinate councils."

When we get party judges we will have party jurymen. Then with a party sheriff, party judge and party jury, the penitentiary and county jails will be lavishly stocked with anti-Know Nothings; money and property will pass rapidly by means of party verdicts from one side in politics to the other; and the days of Jeffreys, in the history of English judicial tyranny, will, in comparison with what is just ahead, if this party justice gets a foothold, *be considered sweet liberty.* Yours respectfully,

B. F. MORTON.

Morton's Store, N. C., July, 1856.

For the Standard.

Pittsborough, July 8, 1856.

To the Editors of the Standard:

Dear Sirs:—We can now congratulate our friends that the Democratic anti-Know-Nothing ticket for the next Legislature is made up in this county. Our ticket is Robert E. Reeves in the Senate, and Gen. R. C. Cotten, Turner Bynum and Daniel Hackney in the Commons. Our friends need, I think, have no apprehension as to the result in this county. You will see that there are two old line Democrats on the ticket, and Messrs. Bynum and Hackney who were formerly old line Whigs, but who were not willing to admit that the old Henry Clay Whig party was rotten and corrupt when the "knights of the shade" proclaimed it so, and who are now and have been uncompromisingly opposed to the "Know Nothing" faction. In a conversation with Mr. Hackney last night, he stated to me that he would prefer Mr. Fillmore to any body else for the Presidency, and would vote for him in preference to any body else if he believed it was possible to elect him; but that he loved his country more than Mr. Fillmore, and would certainly not throw away his vote when the election came—that he should vote for the man who he thought would stand the best chance to beat Fremont and the black republicans—that if the election was to come on tomorrow he should vote for Mr. Buchanan, and that he should certainly do so next Fall if he thought he was stronger than Mr. Fillmore at that time—that he thought that the Democrats and old line Whigs of the South, however much they may have differed heretofore, ought to unite now to save the country by sustaining that candidate who would most probably beat the black Republican ticket.

A VOTER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 7.

In the Senate, Mr. Yulee reported a joint resolution, which was passed, appropriating $10,000 for the continuance of the Mail service between Charleston and Havana, during the months of August and September, for which the present contract does not provide.

The Senate then took up a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, which had been vetoed by President Pierce. Mr. Slidell made a speech in favor of the bill, and so did Senator Cass. The question was then taken shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 12.

The Chair announced that two-thirds of those present having voted for the bill, it was passed.

Mr. Mason appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After some debate, the decision was sustained by a vote of 34 to 7.

The Senate then passed the St. Mary's River and the St. Clair Flats improvement Bills, over the President's veto—the former by a vote of 28 against 10, and the latter by a vote of 28 against 8.

The House Bill for the admission of Kansas, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, the Bill providing for a settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service. It refused to suspend the Rules, in order to act on the Senate's resolution, fixing upon a day for adjournment. The Senate Kansas Bill was ordered to be printed, together with the amendments offered by Messrs. Dunn, Haven and Bennett, of New York, and then adjourned.

Washington, July 8.

In the Senate, the Committee on Territories reported back to the House the Kansas Topeka bill, amended by substituting the Senate bill. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

The House postponed the consideration of the Brooks and Sumner affair, in consequence of its being before the Court to day.

Mr. Orr moved the previous question on the bills passed over the President's veto by the Senate, for the improvement of the months of the Mississippi, St. Clair and St. Mary's rivers, all of which passed the House by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to pass, over the veto of the President, all bills now before the Committee of the Whole, and would ask the passage of all other internal improvement bills heretofore reported in the House.

Washington, July 9.

In the Senate resolutions were adopted, directing that the Secretary of the Senate take the three Bills passed over the President's veto to the Secretary of State, in order that they may be deposited in that Department. It is still in session on the proposition to print 20,000 copies of the Kansas Bill, as it passed the Senate, without amendment.

The House ordered that ten thousand copies of the reports of the Committee in the Sumner case be printed. The subject of the mismanagement of expenditures on the Public Buildings, was next considered, and after some discussion postponed.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, called up the Sumner and Brooks report, concluding with a resolution to expel the latter, and expressing disapprobation of the course of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved a substitute declaring that the House had no jurisdiction over the case.—Mr. Clingman agreed with Mr. Cobb. He thought the assault had been too much magnified, and contended that it was no breach of privilege. Men of courage were rarely ever abusive, but those who falsify were generally cowards. He believed that Sumner was closely allied to Garrison and Phillips, and he was for disunion, if Sumner wanted to degrade the country and the Senate by indulging in such things.

Mr. Bingham replied. Mr. Brooks expressed gratification that Mr. Bingham, had disclaimed any personal unkindness, and asked him whether he understood him correctly as saying that he (Brooks) was guilty of moral turpitude and prejury. Mr. Bingham denied having used any such assertion. Mr. Broods then expressed himself as satisfied.

Mr. Orr deprecated the fact that an attempt had been made to impress the public mind that Sumner was struck down while pleading in behalf of the people of Kansas. Such was not true. Sumner was punished for a libel on South Carolina and a slander on Senator Butler. It was not true, either, that Sumner had been struck down with a bludgeon. It had been proved that it was an ordinary walking cane, about one inch in thickness. When Mr. Orr concluded, the House adjourned.

Trial and Sentence of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

Washington, July 8.—The trial of Mr. Brooks came off in court to day. Mr. Sumner left the city to evade the service of the subpœna.

After the examination of witnesses, Mr. Brooks made a speech, in which he said there were some cases where the law was inadequate to afford a remedy for insult.—While he had a heart to feel, and a hand to strike, he would defend South Carolina from every effort to stain her with dishonor and obloquy. He now bowed to the majesty of the law, and awaited sentence. Judge Crawford refrained from any comments, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of $300.

DIED,

At the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen T. Forrest, in Orange county, on 28th June, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, aged 91 years. She bore her protracted illness with great fortitude, and seemed resigned to the will of her Maker. [Com.

At the residence of her father, at Franklinton, on the 8th inst., Mis E. M. M. Ward, eldest daughter of Maj. J. J. and Elizabeth M. Ward.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Norfolk, July 9, 1856.

The market, since our last, has exhibited more animation, and prices show considerable change.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is arriving much more freely and prices have further given way. A great part of that now coming in is unsound and rejected by the Inspector. The market is consequently glutted with this description which has to be sold at $4¼@5@5¼ according to quality. *Inspected* Flour is in fair demand and we quote Family $8@8¼; Extra $7¾@7¾; S. F. $6½@6¾; Fine $6@6¼. There is little prospect of advance in Flour, and as at this season it is very apt to become unsound, we would advise early shipments of all on hand. Corn is in fair demand at 50c for mixed and white 52@53 for yellow. White Wheat $1.65@1.70; Red $1.40@1.45. Peas are scarce and we quote Clay and Black at 90@$1. B. E. $1.06@1.10.

PROVISIONS.—N. C. Hoground 12c. Hams 13@14c, Western Sides and Shoulders are scarce and have greatly advanced. We quote Sides at 12¾@12¾, Shoulders 10¾@11¼. Mess Pork $21@22. Goshen Butter 18@23c for common to prime. Cheese 10@10½c.

FISH.—The stock of Roe is very small and there are no Gross or Cut. Family Roe $8¼@9. Shad in half barrels $5¼@6. No mackerel in market.

COTTON.—Last sales were made at 10½c. The stock on hand is very light and no transactions for some days.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock of Tar is very much reduced. The last sales were made at $1¾ which holders now ask. Spirits of Turpentine 37@38c. Common Rosin $1.31@1.40. No 1 and fine white $1.75@3.50.

STAVES are in fair demand. W. O. Pipe $65. Heading $60.; W. O. hhd. $45.; R. O. hhd. $32@33., Rough bbl. $25.; Dressed bbl. $28.

SALT.—L. B. $1.87@2.; G. A. $1¼@1¾.;

LIME has been very scarce but is in rather better supply. We quote Thomaston from store $1.10@1.15.; W. C. at $1.30@1.40.

GUANO.—Peruvian $59¼@53; Mexican $38@30.

GROCERIES.—Sugars and Molasses are scarce and have advanced very much. We quote N. O. Sugars 9@10c for common to prime; Crushed and Pulverized 12@13¼.; Refined "A" 12c. "B" 11¾c., "C" 11@11¼c. N. O. Molasses very scarce at 55@60c.; Cuba, 49@52c. Rio Coffee 12@12½c. Laguayra 12¾@13¼c. Java 16@18½c.

We quote wholesale prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION!

The WAKE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION will have a MEETING, at the COURT HOUSE, THIS (Friday) EVENING, (the 11th,) at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance will be transacted; and several speeches may be expected.

☞ *Strangers are respectfully invited to be present.*

Q. BUSBEE, Pres't.

July 10, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending July 1, 1856:

Adams, James H		Jones, Seth K	
Adams, Seth		Jones, Wm (man of color)	
Adams, A D		Jones, Robard	
Anderson, Creey		Jones, Col E W	
Ayers, Mrs C A			
Allen, Jas P		Kloss, William	
Andrews, A N		Kirkland, Pass Mid	
Barnes, Dr G D		Knotts, Mary C	
Branton, Mrs Ellen A			
Bowers, Jno R		Lassiter, John	2
Borns, R		Lassiter & Johnson	
Burt, Mary		Lane, Joseph J	
Berry, William		Lane, W W	
Boyden, Nathaniel			
Browning, S R		Moore, Will A	3
Brantly, Dr		McMahon, M	2
Bronwell, Jas G		Moore, James	
Bingarman, A J		Mathews, Israel	
Brown, W G		Moring, Henry	
		Meudenhall, Geo C	
Clopton, Dr James A	2	Mitchell, Eli	
Carper, Geo W	2	Mathews, Mrs Susan A	
Cannaday, W, or Duncan		Mysler, Mr Henry	
Cooke, James		Mills, Hannah Emily	
Carlton, Nathan		Mills, Miss Emily	
Chase, C T			
Conner, C T		Neely, G W	
Chadwick, S W		Nowell, Miss L A F	
		Nicholas, Henry W	
Denton, Atlas			
Denton, Nick		Pettiford, Henry	
Durham, Haywood		Pettiford, Wm H	
Day, Reuben		Palmer, Mrs	
Doonan, Frank		Perry, F H	
		Phisick, Joseph	
Fry, R M		Powell, Miss Becca	
Fort, Miss Selina		Phillips, Saml F	
Frensly, J L		Potter, G	
Fowler, Miss Mary Jane			
Ferrell, J T		Reston, Wm Cashier	
		Rogers, Wm	
Gibbs, A N		Ridout, Frederick	
Goch, Duncan		Reavis, J H	
Glars, Joseph		Rodgers, S L	
Graham, Edward		Read, Wm (freeman)	
Gordan, Miss Martha		Richardson, A C	
Green, George		Rutherford

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsuck's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 54 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag. S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50

With an extra copy for the person sending the money.

For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 48—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.

June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADministration of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 23, 1856. 37—tf.

JOHN CREECH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.

Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quick sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE 30th session of this institution will commence on the 10th of July, 1856.

For particulars write to me for catalogues.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, June 26, 1856. 63—sw3t.
☞ Star and Register copy to the amount of one dollar

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURwell's School will begin on July 16. Address Rev. R Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.

June 26, 1856. 63—sw3t.
☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy 3 times.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and lot, on Newbern street, opposite H. W. Miller's, Esq., occupied by F. W. King, will be sold by the undersigned at a sacrifice. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises, and apply to either of the undersigned for terms, &c.

S. H. ROGERS, } Attorneys.
Q. BUSBEE, }
Raleigh, June 15, 1856. 60—sw1m.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.
James Campbell, A. B., Principal.

THE EXERCISES WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 14th day of July. Tuition per session of five months, $7,50 to 15. Board $6 per month.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, ALLEN WALLER, WM. CLEMENT, JAS. C. COZART, L. P. ALLEN.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River, N. C., June 7, 1856. 1129—wSwpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.

April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhœa, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 195 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Milboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs with cases of cure, &c. S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.

Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.
W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORtraits at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a

Daguerrean Gallery

also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*

Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.

Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.

O. P. COPELAND.

P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Warrenton Female College Institute.

THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.

GRAVES & WILCOX.
June 16, 1856. 60—6wsw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 24, 1856. 55—w8sw1y.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d inst., Jonas W. Crowel, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He was 19 years of age some time in April last. He is about five feet, six or eight inches high, complexion dark, eyes large and dark, with heavy dark eyebrows, hair dark and inclined to curl. He has a very noticable mark on the top of his head resulting from a burn in his infancy, which has since prevented the hair from growing, or leaving the place entirely bald. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy; also, against leting him have anything on the subscriber's account, as he shall positively refuse to pay any debt which said boy may contract. D. G. BARRETT.
Nash co., N. C., June 27, 1856. 35—sw3t.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVing purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPper Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*
June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner or Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:

First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.

To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.

Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.

E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

HILLIARDSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $7 per month. For particulars, address

H. G. WILLIAMS,
Hilliardston, Nash co., N. C.
June 20, 1856. 62—3tpd.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

The Knuckle Washing Machine.

Patented by Christopher Holingsworth, Indiana, May 4th, 1852.

MADE AND SOLD BY
ALEXANDER DICKSON.

Owner of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Orange, Person and Alamance.

THESE MACHINES SAVE TIME, LABOR, SOAP and clothes, as the dirt is taken out without rubbing. They will save more in one year in an ordinary sized family than their cost. There is no work which females are called upon to perform that is so laborious and unhealthy as washing. A great many Machines have been invented for the purpose of relieving this labor, but none answered the purpose until the introduction of the KNUCKLE MACHINE, which has given entire satisfaction when fully and fairly tested.

Price of the Machine, delivered to persons in any of the above named counties, ten dollars. All orders addressed to Alexander Dickson, Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

Every Machine warranted, when fully and fairly tried.
May 2, 1856. 1123—wly.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.
October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

D. JOHNSON,
Mill-Wright and Machinist.
April 5, 1856. 1.21—wly.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

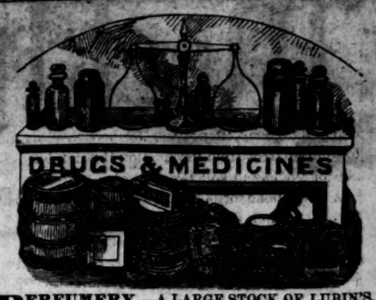
Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.
April 21, 1856. 44—wly.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.	
J. R. Williams,	do.
T. H. Selby,	do.
C. W. D. Hutchings,	do.
James F. Jordan,	do.
James M. Towles.	do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington	
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.	
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.	
John M. Jones, Edenton.	
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.	
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.	
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.	
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.	
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.	
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'	
Joseph White, Anson County.	
Josh. Boner, Salem,	
A. T. Summy, Asheville.	

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 52—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
38—

EMIL ROSENTHAL,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine assortment of *Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters.*

Coats, from 75 cents up to		$30 00
Pants, " 75 "	"	10 00
Vests, " 75 "	"	8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods are *warranted.* All I ask is a call before purchasing. To country merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. New goods received every week.

E. ROSENTHAL.
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St.
Raleigh, March 25, 1856. 1119—w6m.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coaches from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER.
June 16, 1856. 59—sw3t.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows; AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }